1902 & 3

Mining Report

No. 28 Above Bonanza

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Claim Owners
N. A. T. & T. Coy.
Dawson Y.T.

50% Lay

Laymen
W. S. Washburn
Eric Nelson
Florence Bonner
W. H. Fisher

Date	Description of Work	No. Men Employed	No. of Hours	Buckets of Pay Hoisted	Wages	Board, Tools & Sundries	Wood	Total Cost	Total out-put of Gold	Total Cu Yds Worked	Cost Per Cu. Yd.	Cost Per Cent	Remarks
1902 Octob 17 to Nov. 10	Prospecting	4	401	-	200 50	96 24	15 00	311 74					Wall and Rim on the Right Limit of the claim which had been left by the Company in 1901
Oct. 20th to Apl. 5th	Dump No. 1 Drifting	4	2836	7016	1418 00	770 64	587 26		Dump No. 1 291.84 oz value				
Apl. 6/27	Setting Boxes & Thawing Dump		295	-	147 50	70 80	24 00		#4717 75				
	Total Dump No. 1	4	3131	7016	1565 50	841 44	611 26	3018 20		181+71+5 = 2380 Cu Yds.	#4.38	5 5/15%	The richest piece of ground that has ever been worked in the Klondyke to date
Oct 20th	Dump No. 2	4	3143		1571 50				Dump No 2				
Apl 5	Drifting	5 Extra men Employed Sat Evenings	2035	15505	814 00	1419 94	1099 46		9785.34 oz. value				
Apl 6/27	Setting Boxes & Thawing Dump		590		295	141 60	36		#158196 34				
	Total Dump No. 2	9	5768	15505	2680 50	1561 54	1135 46	5377 50	In all about #206000 00				Record pinagle Clean up 3183.74 oz. value #52000
Apl 28 to May 16	Sluicing Both Dumps	7+	2442		1540 00	194 00		1734 00	Laymens Share				
	Grand Total		11742	22521	#5986 50	#2693 22	#1761 72	#10441 44	#102539 75	2380	#4.38	5 5/15%	

Receipts — Disbursements

October 17th 1902 To May 16th 1903

W. S. Washburn	Capital		250000			Merchandise, Groceries Tools &c.		189199		
Eric Nelson	do		155081			do Wood		176172		
Florence Bonner	do		117000			Petty a/cs		35065		
W. H. Fisher	do		123225	645306		Cooks wages		44250		
						Drifting wages		81400		
50% of Gold Dust taken from Claim						Sluicing "		120708		
and Sold to Canadian Bank of Commerce						Peter Nelson Wages		10500		
59 @ 16.00						Total Expenses				657294
5 " @ 16 16/100										
400 " @ 16 11/100						W. S. Washburn Capital Retd.		250000		
5776.80 " " 16 15/100						do Wages 1840 hrs @ 50¢		92000		342000
1.03 " " 16 15/100						Eric Nelson Capital Retd.		135081		
Total 6187.83 oz =			999699			do Wages 1790 hrs @ 50¢		89500		244581
Nuggets on hand 162.40 oz @ 16 11/100			26276	10253975		Florence Bonner Capital Retd.		117000		
						do Wages 1835 hrs @ 50¢		91750		
						do " 180 " @ 60¢		10800		219550
						W. H. Fisher Capital Retd		123225		
						do Wages 1840 hrs @ 50¢		920		
						do " 180 " @ 60¢		108		226025
						Balance on Land nuggets 162.40 oz.		26276		
						do Canadian Bank of Commerce		8947555		9209831
					#10899281					#10899281

Equal Distribution of Balance

W. S. Washburn	Cheque	2236889		
do	Nuggets	65569		2302458
Eric Nelson	Cheque	2236889		
do	Nuggets	65569		2302458
Florence Bonner	Cheque	2236889		
do	Nuggets	65569		2302458
W. H. Fisher	Cheque	2236889		
	Nuggets	65569		2302458
			#9209828	

The whole respectfully submitted and
Settled in full this
Eighteenth day of May 1903

W. S. Washburn
E. Nelson
Florence Bonner
W. H. Fisher

LARGEST "LAY" CLEAN-UP IN HISTORY OF KLONDIKE.

Dawson Daily News, Monday, May 25, 1903.

-from Harry Fisher.

The Klondike's banner lay success is illustrated by the accompanying cuts. The larger pictures show the claim and the gold at the time of the cleanup on No. 28 above on Bonanza. The other picture shows the four lucky laymen, F. Bonner, William H. Fisher, Eric Nelson and W.H. Washburn.

The picture with the opening in the sluicebox facing the reader shows the $52,000, the result of one run, lying in the boxes just before it was removed and sent to the bank. All the gold lies between the two small whisk brooms.

The aggregate cleanup, as given on authority, from the ground which the four laymen worked this winter reaches the magnificent sum of $205,000. This is the greatest sum ever taken out in the Klondike by a similar number of laymen. Half of the gold is the share of the N.A.T. & T. Co., which owns the mine, No. 28 above on Bonanza, from which the gold was taken. The other half is distributed between the four laymen. The cost of taking the gold from the ground was only $6,500.

Each of the laymen have practically a clear profit of $25,000 in big round numbers. In getting this splendid little homestake each man worked 1,840 hours, an equivalent of 184 days of ten hours each.

As high as $1,000 pans were found scattered along the bedrock on the claim. The gold was so rich in places that one could gather double handfuls of nothing but the virgin metal from its resting place in the bosom of mother nature.

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The ground was as rickly strewn there as though the wealth had been scattered with prodigality by some ancient god from the horn of plenty.

The pay dirt was not so rich in all places that thousand dollar pans might have been gathered at all times, but the average pan was from $1 to $1.25, and the average bucket between $9 and $10.

The dump comprised only 22,000 buckets. The dump was all sluiced in less than two weeks, and much of the time work was suspended in the interim because of cold weather and the backward spring. The banner cleanup of $52,000 was made from the gravel shoveled into the sluices in twenty-four hours' actual work by five men. Twelve cleanups were made in washing the total dump.

The laymen took a lay on the claim last fall, expecting to make wages or perhaps a little better. The pay-streak originally discovered on the claim was nearly worked out. The men determined to try their luck on some ground which had been little touched on one side of the claim. They sank a hole on the right limit and were surprised to find good pay. They sank other holes and drifted, and gradually ran into richer pay until they got the prize paystreak of Bonanza. They kept the matter from the public, and worked like beavers all winter. Once they hired four men, but the company thought the men must have too good pay, and requested the laymen to discharge the men. Rather than have any unpleasant-

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ness the laymen acquiesced. By the terms of the lay the men had from October 15 to June 20 in which to work the ground, but after the middle of May they did not work any more. The best of the pay had been exhausted, but first class ground remains. The company will work it.

After the laymen had finished work of sluicing a part of the dump which was frozen and had not been thawed was left on the ground and $1,000 was rocked from it.

While the laymen did work they lost no time in idleness after they encountered the rich ground. Sometimes each man would put in 15 to 16 hours a day. All are strapping men, and physical endurance was their only limit.

The gold was sold to one of the Dawson banks for $16.50 an ounce. It assayed $17.03 an ounce. The bank informed the laymen that after paying insurance, transportation and assaying the purchase would net them seven to eight cents an ounce.

When the laymen began to work in the fall they did not encounter a color at first. After they located the pay they put down five holes, and took dirt from each.

The laymen are inclined to think they ran into a bend in an old channel, and that the dust had accumulated there in far richer a deposit than is likely to be found anywhere else in the neighborhood. T he stretch in which the pay lay was about 50 feet long.

Of the other extraordinarily rich ground in the Klondike may be mentioned No. 10 Eldorado, from which John Erickson

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cleaned up $400,000 from one open cut. But the space of ground covered was much larger than that on No. 28 Bonanza. The Hutchinson claim on Gold hill turned out a large amount of pay that averaged $6 to the bucket. The famous Dick Lowe fraction on Bonanza was not so rich, it is said, as the rich spot in No. 28.

The lucky laymen of No. 28 are hard working energetic men of the kind that made the Klondike's secrets startle the world. All have been here mining for years. Bonner came over the famous Edmonton trail in 1898. He has a family in Chicago, and calls that his home. He may go to California and settle down.

Fisher is from Montreal. He came over the White pass to the Yukon in 1898. He has several mining properties in the Klondike, and is planning to work some of his claims. He and Bonner have just bought a boiler together.

Nelson is from Wisconsin. He came over the Dyea trail in 1898.

Washburn is from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

While all the lucky laymen think something of going outside, all but Bonner feel that the Klondike still has great fascinations for them, and they may remain here indefinitely and put their money into development of other properties, at least to some extent. The faith they thus manifest in the camp is considered a commentary needing no enlargement.

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The twelve cleanups in ounces were as follows: 1,044.50, 969.89, 723.32, 323.42, 460.42, 1,355.01, 1,200.77, 2,230.88, 3,183.74, 341.80, 352.55, 543.93.

The laymen had known their dirt all winter. They have done very little panning and said less. Many times they shoveled up pure gold two inches in depth, and still they worked away.

All the pay all winter was in the bedrock. The men had a 50 per cent lay and the free use of the company's machinery. They later got the free use of the company's flume.

The ground had never been prospected even to the sinking of a hole. They have finished their work with plenty of the same kind of pay in sight and a wide face opened.

The company requested them this winter to reduce their force. While not required by their contract to do so the men complied. In the same spirit they have stopped work now long before their lay is out while they could go ahead and take out another $200,000.

This laymen's success of No. 28 is a good illustration of the difference between theoretical and practical mining. The theoretical miner comes up the creek and stands like a stork on one leg 200 yards away and pronounces the ground demised premises. The practical miner
and shovel, goes to work and proves the ground is the richest ever discovered in the Klondike.